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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Italian Opera House at Nice was ourned last evening; probably 100 lives were lost. Mr. Keene's horse North Star was second in the race for the Lincoln Cup yesterday; Mr. Lorillard's Mistake was third in another race. ==== It is stated that Mr. Gladstone will take a penny in the pound off the income tax in the next budget. Prince Bismarck declines to submit the cost of including Altona in the German Customs Union, to the approval of the Reichstag. == Some conpessions in regard to bishopries have been made already by the German Government as the result of the pending negotiations with the Vatican. The Boers have accepted the terms of peace.

DOMESTIC .- The President sent to the Senate a list of important nominations; among them were those of Senator W. H. Robertson to be Collector for the Port of New-York, William Walter Phelps to be Minister to Austria, E. A. Merritt to be Consul-General at London, William E. Chandler to be Solicitor-General and L. A. Sheldon to be Governor of New-Mexico. === The first two sections of the McCarthy charter were considered by the New-York Senate yesterday ; the Senate Canal Committee reported adversely the concurrent resolutions for the abolition of all canal tolls, === The New-Jersey Senate rejected the nominations of P. H. Laverty for State Prison Keeper and of A. B. Woodruff for bills were passed to encourage the establishment of industrial schools and to enable consolidated railroad companies to borrow money; in the House bills were passed to appoint Commissioners to the World's Fair and to enable Elizabeth to raise the interest on its bonded debt by taxation. George B. Roberts was reelected President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. === The Rhode Island Democratic Convention nominated a State ticket. === George Parrott, a murderer, was banged at Rawlins, Wy. Ter. == It is officially announced that the Delaware Western Radroad has been purchased by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. == John T. Crow, Managing Editor of The Baltimore Sun, died suddenly yesterday of apoplexy.

1 CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A bill putting the cleaning of the streets in the hands of the Mayor was agreed to yesterday by the Committee of Twenty-one. eneral Grant's resignation was accepted by the World's Fair Committee, and H. J. Jewett was suggested as his successor. = James Dunne was ponvicted of assault and battery. === The relation of the United States to the Boers was discussed at a meeting at the Cooper Union. ___ James Gayler testified in the Whittaker case. === Further arguments were made in the Rufus Hatch suit. - Mr. Reacher has sold his house in Brooklyn, = Gold value of the legal-tender silver doliar (41212 grains), 87.67 cents. Stocks were active but lower, closing

weak without recovering.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and generally clear weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 39°; lowest, 32°; average 34140.

Again the wife-beater. A New Yorker this time, who has just emerged from a six months seclusion in the Workhouse for brutally beating his daughter. He goes back now for three months for bestowing similar courtesies upon her mother.

The Assembly yesterday, on motion of Mr. Duguid, took the bill providing for a Railroad Commission from the hands of the Committee, and brought it before the House. The vote was 79 to .29. This indicates a strong sentiment in favor of the bill.

Here is another interesting comparison upon the salary question. If the bill agreed upon yesterday becomes a law, the man whom the city of New-York employs to keep the dirt out of the streets will be paid \$6,000 a yearor \$2,000 a year more than the United States Government pays its Judge for this great District. And no one will claim that the erintendent's salary is too high.

The old story of the contrast between the real and the ideal. Just forty years ago Charles Dickens wrote a description, which is nous in all the English-speaking world, of a solitary prisoner in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. The forty years have passed od during the whole of that time the object of Dickens's eager compassion has been living on in the same prison, virtually by his own desire. A Philadelphia correspondent gives tence has expired, he has managed, y or other, to get another, and has ad to the life. which to most men

would be terrible, but for which he has acquired a strange fondness. It must be observed, however, for the vindication of Dickens's accuracy as a reporter that this prisoner from choice began his career far from willingly, and at the time of the visit described was probably in the hopeless mood pictured in the "American Notes."

General Grant's resignation as president of the World's Fair Commission was characteristically brief, and was accepted by the Executive Committee upon the Rev. Dr. Newman's assurance that General Grant would not reconsider his decision. The name of President Jewett, of the Eric Railroad, came prominently forward in the discussion of the best choice to be made in place of General Grant. The selection of Mr. Jewett would unquestionably mean a vigorous pushing of the Fair enterprise, and would go as far to make success as any name can.

The Democrats of Rhode Island who seem

to have even more than the party average of effervescent foolishness, have been adopting tributes to Mr. Ben Hill, and denouncing the "unmanly, dishonest and treacherous" course of Senator Mahone. It would be a waste of lan guage to attempt to state in appreciable figures or dimensions the stunidity of enlogizing Mr. Hill, when nearly every Democratic paper of importance in his own section has as much as told him that he was a fool for his pains. But the allusion to Senator Mahone is in a vein which Democrats and Democratic newspapers have grown so fond of that it may be worth while to show them how utterly illogical it is. In charging Senator Mahone so loosely with "dishonesty" and "treachery," they entirely forget-or ignore-the fact that not one of his supporters, so far as the public knows, has expressed the belief that he has been tricked or betrayed. When Senator or Representative is accused of betraying his party, the first question is, What does his party say? The answer in Mr. Mahone's case is that his course has been warmly and enthusiastically approved by the men who made him Senator. Talk about "treachery" in the face of this fact is mere sillness, such as full-grown men should not indulge in. With Senator Mahone's relations to the Democratic party, and his financial opinious, the Republican party has no concern. He is responsible for both, and can be left to deal with both. But the charge that he has betrayed anybody should be dropped from current politics as something very dead, especially as the Readjuster State Committee met yesterday and warmly indorsed Mr. Mahone's action.

YESTERFAY'S APPOINTMENTS.

It was natural that the President should want a man of his own selection in the most important office, outside the Cabinet, within his gift-the Collectorship of the Port of New-York. No reflection is involved, therefore, upon the painstaking and upright administration of Collector Merritt, when he is transferred from the New-York Custom House to the London Consul-Generalship. To fill the place thus vacated, General Gar-

field has made a wise selection. Judge

Robertson is known to the people of the City and State as an able, honest and experienced public servant, familiar with the wants of the city, and capable of meeting them. He is, besides, an earnest Republican, who believes that the Republican constituencies should determine Republican policy, and has the courage of his convictions. He will make a model Collector of the Port, because of his wide acquaintance with affairs, his good business habits, his industry, his tact and his unfailing suavity. He will use the legitimate political influence that attends the position wisely in the interest of a harmonious and united Republican party, rather than in the interest of any ambitions party chieftains. On all grounds, therefore, his nomination is wise, and it would be difficult to find any reasons a fair-minded public would regard as sufficient for opposing it. There is said to be some muttering in Washington over these latest New-York nominations; but the President has acted in this whole matter with equal sagacity and fairness, and he will find the Republican voters behind him. He has recognized every wing and faction of the party. He gave Mr. Coakling a depersonal adherent in the Post voted master-General, and an obedient follower in the District-Attorney. He gave Mr. Platt a warm friend in the United States Marshal and Mr. Arthur and Mr. Crowley another in the Buffalo Collector. These offices in the State had been in the hands of what is known as the Conkling wing, and the President left them there. The Collectorship he did not find in their hands, and he has not put it there, . What fair-minded man could have expected that he would? "The State of New-York is big enough for one "Republican party, but not for two." General Garfield evidently believes this, and means that his Administration shall proscribe no faithful Republican wing, but shall tend to bring all into closer and more barmonious relations. It will not be wise for anybody having Republican interests at heart to take issue with him on that policy.

Mr. William Walter Phelps will make an accomplished and every way acceptable Minister to Austria. He was not an applicant for this or for any office, and he has been abroad for months, in search of health. The withdrawal of Mr. Kasson to enter upon his duties as Congressman race for the Speakership made and his an immediate nomination for this place desirable, and the President has hit upon as good a man for it as the country affords,

Wm. E. Chandler is one of the most unreasonably abused and one of the most capable and useful Republicans in the country. He was an admirable sistant Secretary of the Treasury. present appointment is in the line of his profession, and he will fill it with credit to himself and profit to the Government.

A COURAGEOUS STATESMAN.

The culminating point of Lord Beaconsfield's administration was his return from Berlin, when London opened its gates and honored him with a civic triumph. Until the frenzy spent its force, he was more than king or conqueror; he was a national hero, who had restored the influence of his country in a European council. Englishmen forgot for the mement that he had uniformly resisted the liberal measures by which their society had been regenerated, and that he had achieved his brilliant diplomatic successes only by resorting to secret compacts, intrigue and double-dealing. Enthusiasm was infectious; he seemed to have touched the popular heart; the pulses of the nation were beating fast. Yet at a time when black specks were floating before the eyes of his countrymen. there was one man whose vision was clear and strong. Mr. Gladstone arraigned the Government for striking a blow at the common faith of treaties, for falsifying public pledges, for entering into momentous engagements without

for pursuing phantous "with a zeal and a "greediness as if they were the most real and "vital interests in the world." To make such a speech as that a few days after Lord Beaconsfield's triumphal return required moral courage of the highest type.

Has the quality of that courage been impaired since Mr. Gladstone's return to office? Has the statesman who was bold even to the verge of rashuess, when an irresponsible leader of the Opposition, become cautious, calculating, almost time-serving as Premier ? Are there inconsistencies in his public life too grave to be explained away? These charges have been made by captions critics at home and abroad; and it is with a view to refuting them that we have referred to the most courageous speech in his career-a speech that marked the lowest stage of his popularity as a popular leader. For that purpose we quote a single sentence from that eloquent plea for Parliamentary control over public affairs, for broad-daylight methods in diplomacy, and for the moral forces of enlightened statesmanship. After brushing aside with a scornful gesture the Jingo argument of "physical development," he exclaimed: "I am desirous that the standard of our "material strength should be highly esteemed "by other nations; but I believe that it is of far " greater importance that we should stand high "in their esteem for truth and honor and "openness in our proceedings, casting aside the "motives of narrow selfishness and giving scope to the consideration of broad and lofty "aspirations." Mr. Gladstone's administration has lasted a

twolvemonth. It has not been marked by any marvellous feats of political dexterity nor by any unexpected successes in diplomacy. The Premiér has applied himself with laborious ettort to the task of rescuing the country from the many embarrassments into which it had been plunged by his predecessor. The records of the first session of the new Parliament convinced the nation that it had once more a working Government with the courage and ability needed for dealing with the most harassing domestic questions; and now that order has been restored in the Commons, and the laws are enforced in Ireland, a Land Reform bill is definitely announced. Mr. Gladstone has shown no disposition at home to evade his responsibilities, although he exhausted the resources of the common law before reserting to exceptional methods in freland. Abroad he has united the Powers and enforced the Treaty of Berlin, applying pressure to the Porte by means of a fleet, much to the advantage of England, whose military system is so lax. By giving the nation a foremost place as the ceercive agent of European discipline, he has raised "the standard of its material strength." At the same time his foreign policy can be subjected to the severest moral tests. British diplomacy is again marked by "truth, honor and openness," and the "motives of narrow self-shipess have been cast aside. The cause of the Greeks has been generously pleaded for their own sake and for the world's sake, because Hellenic civilization will premote the regeneration of the East. There has been no policy of adventure, and justice has taken the place of meddlesomeness. An early withdrawal from Cabul was planned, and now Candahar is to be given up mainly because England has no moral right to keep it; yet, to mark the transition from old to new methods, marching orders will not be given until the Commons as well as the Lords have had antenpertunity to debate the question. Finally, in the Transvaal, where the crimes and blunders of the Beaconsfield Government made a new campaign inevitable, the Premier has the courage to pursue a policy which Englishmen affect to despise, namely, to offer terms of peace before the disasters of the army have been retrieved by a single success. By dealing justly with the Boers and bringing hostiluies to a close, he now appeals to the sober instincts and noble traits of English character.

There is no lack of continuity in the con of Mr. Gladstone as a member of Her Maje-ty's Opposition and in his course as the responsible head of the Government. There is no evidence of his swerving from his convictions. At home and abroad he is making the moral force of th nation what it ought to be. To do this has required as much courage as he evideed in condemaing Lord Beaconsfield's administration. Fortunate, indeed, is it for England that she has in her service the most conragrous statesman of the time.

THE STREET-CLEANING BILL

The Street-Cleaning bill which has been agreed upon by the Citizens' Committee, Mayor Grace, and other persons and bodies interested in the subject, reflects in its terms shall be prompt and vigorous action, Certamly it does not seem likely that such powers would be proposed for the Mayor except under the stress of a feeling that the end is the thing, and the means are of much less consequence. The effects of the present Street-Cleaning Bureau are to be turned over to the Mayor, who is empowered to appoint a superintendent of street-cleaning. This officer will employ or discharge all his subordinates, fix salaries, purchase supplies, etc., subject only to the approval of the Mayor. The Mayor is to make the laws governing the bareau, and also the citizens in their relations to it. The bill provides that he shall have power to frame all necessary rules and regulations, which shall have the effect of ordinances, and a violation of which shall be punishable as a misdemeanor. It is difficult to see that anything will be gained by this grant of power, which could not be gained in some other and more regular way. While there is a Board of Aldermen to do the work of local law-making, there seems to be no reason why they should not be allowed to perform it. It would be easy, no doubt, to pass all the necessary ordinances through the Board, inasmuch as there is a public opinion behind the street-cleaning agitation which not even Aldermen would disregard, and inasmuch also as there would be no possibility of "money in it" for the thrifty persons who make up a ma-

jority of the body. In other respects, the hands of the Mayor are strengthened. He is to have the aid of the Police Department in every feasible way, and of the Dock Department also. One little point illustrates the virtue of agitation. For years the officials in charge of the streetcleaning have been protesting that they could do little without the construction of seagoing vessels to carry the garbage out a sufficient distance. But they were never able to get the ear of the public or the Legislature. Now there is an explosion of indignation upon the subject, and the appropriation for seagoing scows is decided upon, at once and as a matter of course. Before authorizing this expenditure, however, the Legislature should satisfy itself whether the railroad plan of getting rid of the garbage-that recently suggested by Mr. T. B. Musgrave, for example-is not a better one. The street-sweepers are to wear a blouse as uniform, and display a badge-an

excellent way to increase their responsibility,

the knowledge and consent of Parliament, and | Perhaps the Legislature will think it wise to give the Mayor all the power he asks. It will be absolute. If he will make effective and unselfish use of it, he will win a name for himself among the Mayors of New-York.

> THE PRESENT ATTITUDE OF PARTIES. If ever the function of a political organization was accurately defined by what it set forth as its principles, established as its precedents and recognized as its traditions, it is that of the Democratic party of to-day. Its real aim is retrogression; a simple halt or stagnation might content it; in the conflict of forces its actual function is to operate as a . brake upon the wheels of progress. Frankly admitting that such a check is wholesome and necessary, we insist, and this is our constant political centention, that it should be placed properly with reference to its legitimate and recognized uses. Its obvious function being opposition, there can be no question that its proper relation is that of a minority. Its principles, precedents, traditions and habits definitely lodge it in that position as its normal attitude; and what is more, the sickly experiments that have been made during Conway, N. H., on Tuesday last. Anyone can look the past twenty years in giving it apher birth in Lodge's Peerage—"Lady Blanchethe past twenty years in giving it place of motive power instead of brake, have completely demonstrated its unfitness for any other. Lacking all sense of the responsibility of power and destitute of the ability to wisely wield it, it has shown itself to be utterly incapable of being educated or improved by experience. Its functions are so marked out for it by natural disposition and constitutional temperament that no change of condition or circumstance can obliterate, or obscure, or in any wise alter its fundamental

There are indications that the leaders and press of the party are gradually coming to see that this is the party's legitimate and natural role. Without admitting it in terms, they permit it to crop out between the lines of their liscussions of the question just now most current of an extra session. Mr. Cox, whose numble intellect will have much freer play when unloosed from the withes with which a vague sense of responsibility has bound it for the past six years, and who consequently hails the new situation with delight, make no concealment of the satisfaction with which his party regards its return to the minority benches, where it can include with impunity its talent for obstruction and its preddections for mischief-making. Ex Speaker Randall, who, unlike Mr. Cox, loses something of influence, position and power by the change, is yet quite disposed to find consolation for his personal loss in the sense of freedom from restraint which resumption of th party's normal relations to the politics of the country will afford. Both look forward with much complacency to an early assembling of the new Congress in extra session, and their hange of places with the Republicans who or the past three sessions have so persistently nagged and annoved then. It is with an evident sense of relief that they anticipate their return to the school-boy freedom and abandon of the minority beaches. Having through nearly all their political lives had everything to gain and nothing to lose, the sense of having something to lose which the have experienced for the past six years has o weighed them down that they return to the old condition with something like boyish

It is not to be expected, of course, that they will rest content with being in a minority and irresponsible. It is only temporary consolation that they find in the compensations which freedom from responsibility and restraint afford for loss of power. Their ultimate aim is, of course, to secure larger power than ever, and the absolute control of the Government. Their position as the minority party gives them a much better vantage ground than that they held when in possession of partial power in the control of Congress. They need do nothing now but bide their time and wait upon the mistakes of their calculation, foresight and sagacity on the part of the Republicans. The absolute freedom from restraint of the minority only puts larger restraints upon the majority. The work of the latter must be done; its responsibilities must be met; its trust discharged. The knowledge that the opposition lie in wait for it; that an ambush vicilant for opportunities of mischief is established at its very gate, should but the Republican majority upon its highest powers and tax its best resources. The people have shown their confidence in the the anxiety which is generally felt that there | Republican party by restoring to it the control of all branches of the National Government. The party must show that public confidence is

not misplaced. Two things are to be always kept in mind. First, that the party in power is the party of progress; it cannot stand still and shirk respon ibility. Second, that the opposition is ambushed and in waiting to profit by Republican mistakes. From this time forward the parties occupy the old relations in which they stood from 1860 to 1875, and each has its natural place.

SUCCESS OF WOMEN M.D.'S. Women physicians and the other women who believe in them are taking much comfort out of the report made last week by Dr. Rachel Bodley, phia. It appears that there have been 276 graduates from this institution in its thirty years of life. and it occurred to Dr. Bodley that a report would success, income, welcome into medical fraternities and, above all, the effect of prafessional duties upon dressed a letter of inquiry to each of the 214 female physicians (32 having died), and gave at the recent commencement an abstract of their replies. Only 181 answered the questions; it may be

inferred that 63 had no very pleasant tale to tell. Of these 181, 30 had given up the practice of medicine; of the remaining 151, 98 had properly devoted themselves to the treatment of disca peculiar to women; 59 of them were engaged as resident or visiting physicians in some asylum, nospital or school for girls. The towns of Springfield, Mass., and Charlotte, Mich., alone had recog nized the equality of women by choosing lady practitioners as City Physicians. As the all-important question as to salary was answered only still in practice, we are forced to suppose that 138 are not succeeding to their own satisfaction. Of these 76, 4 reported annual incomes of from \$15,000 to \$20,000; 10, less than \$1,000; 24, be tween \$1,000 and \$2,000, and so on; the average for the 76 was \$2,907. The question as to how many were employed as teachers of medicine was answered affirmatively by 51 of the 76. It was to be expected that the percentage would be large, for the natural instinct of a woman leads her to teach all she knows, as soon as she knows it, if not a little before. Of the medical societies throughout the country, 73 have admitted women to membership, The crucial question was the last: "What in finence have the study and practice of medicine had

mother f"

npon your domestic relations as wife and Replies came from 3 unmarried women to the effect that their profession had pre-

vented their marriage; 43 married women answered that the "effect had been favorable"; 6, not entirely favorable"; while only one, more unfortunate, or probably more candid than the others, stated that it was "unfavorable." After all, it was hardly a fair question, and could hardly be fairly answered. The whole report impresses an impartial observer with the earnestness and sincerity of the women who have chosen a path diverging so widely from that of their sisters. It is probable that they have prodently chosen the work most congenial to them, more congenial even than that of wife or mother.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE. If one should read in a novel of the daughter of an English Earl cloping with a poor music-master, coming to America, and in default of music pupils, supporting herself and her husband by writing for the magazines and newspapers; if he should further read of her engaged as a teacher in a New-England school; if he should then further read of her dying far from her family and friends, at the early age of thirty-five years, the story would seem to meet all the conditions of a circulating library romance, and to be worthy of the usual meed of tears and sighs.

Yet all this is precisely what has happened in the ease of Lady Blanche Murphy, who died in North Ebzabeth-Mary-Annunciata, b. 25 March, 1845." The motto will be found, in the same fascinating volume, of the house of Gainsborouga-" Tout bien ou rien," translated " All or nothing;" which reminds us of the title of one of Dryden's plays-" All For Love, or the World Well Lost." Her Ladyship, whether writing for the newspapers in New-York, or teaching school in New-Hampshire, was true to the legend of her race. We know little that is particular about her; she may or may not have been personally beautiful; well informed she evidently was, and even accomplished; and she exhibited plack and endurance and industry, and an acceptance of the situation to which her affections had brought her, which it is impossible not to admire. When her father offered to receive her in her old ome, if she would give up her husband, she instantly declined the invitation. She seems to have had a good old-fashioned, constant heart, of a kind which is not so common as it once was, and which is des tined, we fear, as the world goes on in its peculiar civilization, to become (except in novels) rarer still We do not say that it is a good thing in itself for the daughter of an Earl to close with a music-master, or to marry in opposition to the wishes of her noble father; but there is something beautiful in the courage and persistence of this Lady Blanche, and in the fiderity with which she adhered to the duious fortunes of her busband.

People will naturally say that she must have een very unhappy. On the contrary, she was probably not unhappy at all. Her auxiety to marry herself out of the peerage was as great as that of many young ladies is to marry thems-lyes into it. She had her own way, and that was a great deal. She had the bushand of her choice, and we trust that he was worthy of her devotion. She kept busily at her work, and had no time for sighing. The home which she left may or may not have been a happy one, but she left it to make a home of her own. When she lied, many difficulties had been surmounted, and be future was brighter. If the povel had only been a little longer, it might have ended even brilliantly,

Doubtless many romances are continually occur ring in real life quite as strange and striking as this which we are considering. They lack only this etc ment or the other which, if they had it, would put them into the new-papers. What they teach is the really uniform character of most of our social life. Thousands upon thousands pass through existence vithout doing anything which in the least astonish anybody. No wonder that line of Gray-"They kept the even tenor of their way "-is in everybody's mouth. It is the biography of the million. When anything a little out of the usual occurs it is much talked of until something still older, or at least fresher, supplants it. Then we lift up both hands and exclaim: "Truth is stranger than fiction. It would be wiser to say that fiction, kept within bounds and free from wild improbability, is merely truth-a record of something which has ac tually happened with the names left out. The Lady Branche Murphy II go into a hundred novels, and we dare say that she has been in half a dozen al-

The World's Fair Commission has done an excellent work in demonstrating to all politicians the peneral and hearty interest of the people in preventog the Central Park from being further ent up, no matter with what captivating objects. In "Olivette," opponents. Small wesdom is required for this, now running at the B jou Opera House, "gag" lines to be sure, but it calls for the exercise of the are summin which the defeat of the Commissioners' plause. There is no doubt that the Fair project by itself is popular, and had it not been unwisely as sociated with an afte opt to introde upon the already too small greenery of the Park would have been liberally dealt with,

Timely observation: The boss of this Administra-tion is named Gardeld.

There are several able editors who are profoundly convinced that they would be better men in Garfield's place. It is barely possible that they may be

Some exceedingly interesting observations were amblished in The Commercial Advertiser last evening apon the supposed refusal of the President to recogmize what that sprightly journal was pleased to call the "scratchers, independents, half-breeds, or what-ever they may be called," of the Republican party in this State. There was also published in the tele graphic news of the same journal the interesting graphic news of the same potrout the interesting information that one William H. Robertson had been commuted Collector of the Port of New-York by President Gartield. The moral would seem to be that a very able article may be spoiled by being too

It was deeply impressed upon the minds of several persons yesterday that this is an Administration which is able to keep its own secrets.

The "best citizens" of Kemper County are safe from further Radical persecution and prosecution because of the Chisolm pairder. By burning up the county court house in February, containing all the records of that famous case, they have made further legal investigation of it impossible. So far as the ultimate outcome is concerned, the burning will make no difference. There never was any prospect that no difference. There never was any prospect that the manderers would be punshed. The public senti-ment of the county sustained the crune, and no jury would ever have found a verdica against it. The "best citizens" have escaped the aunoyance of fur-ther agatation of the disagreeable subject and can now devote themselves to the extermination of any other "Radical pest" who may be reckless enough to re-main among them.

News comes from Washington that, instead of diminishing, the crowd of office-scekers at the White House is increasing. The President should hang out a smallpox flag.

Senator Edmunds passed through Charleston on his way to Aiken, the other day, and gave the people of South Carolina some first-class advice through the medium of The Charleston News and Courier. He told the reporter that Senator Mahone was displaying considerable pinck, and he had no doubt he was acting as he thought would best benefit his State. What Virginia wants, he said, is what South Carolina wants-people-and Senator Mahone, influenced no doubt with the desire of building up the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the State, was en deavoring to bring about such a condition of things politically as would give assurance to those who might desire to go there and settle that they would have the right of free speech and action and would be allowed to vote and have that vote confined. "The people of the North" added the Senator, in his dyney manner, there are all of the Senator, in "The people of the North," added the Senator, in his dryest manner, "have no dislike of the South. They simply have a distrust; and the only way to overcome that distrust and induce an influx of capital and a class of intelligent laborers is to give every man the right to have and exercise his own opinion, and even to undergo the inconvenience of allowing every man one vote." That is the fact pre-

It is an uncommonly opportune moment to renark that President Garfield considers himself the representative of the whole Republican party rather

There is a rumer that on the roads leading from

Washington may be seen squads of men of dejected mien plodding along, each with a small quantity of beggage tied up in a handkerchief. They are office-seekers walking home, after spending all their money and pawning most of their clothing for board. N. B.—This is not an advertisement pair for by the Administration.

There does not seem to be much left of that occeproud treaty of Mentor.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA-MIGNON. Whatever its merits and its faults, there does not seem to be any question about the popularity with our public of Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon," which was given last night by Mr. Mapleson's artists. Except for some performances in French by Paola Marie and Capoul, the opera has not been heard here much of late years, but the memory of Nilssonand Lucea, both of whom, but especially the latter, were excellent in the title role, still lingers pleasantly, doubtless, in the minds of those who saw these admirable artists in Thomas's work, for the house was crowded and the audience showed an interest and an enthusiasm which were bardly to be accounted for either by the beauty of the

music itself or the character of the performance, Madame Marie Roze, whose first appearance it was, gave an excellent performance of the title part. Mile. Valleria, as Filina, sang with unexpected brilliancy, and displayed a capacity for facile and elaborate vocalization which it had hardly been suspected that she possessed. She made a great success with the famous Polacca, and was called out after it repeatedly, Campanini, though in somewhat better voice than heretofore, was still in no condition to sing. Signor Novara was not good as Lotario, but Miss Cary, on the other hand, was charming in the small part of Federico. The chorus was often faulty, and the orchestra generally good. On the whole, it was not by any means a brilliant peformance, but if at times it left a great deal to be desired, there were many excellent points about it, and in the judgment of the andience, at least, these last seemed to preponderate decidedly.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The third of the Morgan organ and harp recitals will occur at Chickering Hall this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The last of Mr. Rummel's piano-force recitals will be given at Steinway Hall this afternoon at half past 2 o'clock.

Mr. Saalfield's next concert will take place at steinway Hall on next Monday evening. Mrs. Belle Cole, Miss Bacon, Miss Montieth, Miss Hill, Mr. Weed, Signor Godov and Mr. Carl Lanzer, will take

M. de Beauplan's French Opera Company, which lfas been singing in New-Orleans and some other Southern and Western cities, will appear at the Academy of Music in this city during a season of two weeks, commencing April 25. The company, which is very strong numerically, contains two artists who have been known here as members of Mr. Mapleson's company. Mme. Emilie Ambre and Mme. Lablache. The other names are not familiar, but several members of the troupe come with excellent reputations. The repertory includes "L' Aireaine," "Aida." "Les Huguenots," "Guillaume Teit," "Le Prophète," "Robert le Diable," "Komeo et Juliette" and a number of other works.

PERSONAL.

It is possible that Dr. R. S. Storrs will be the successor of Dr. Peabody as chapiain of Harvard. The French Minister and Mmc. Outrey are to

Mr. Joseph Cook has been speaking in Edinburgh

Lord George Campbell and his wife, who are now t the Fifth Avenue Hotal, will sail for England on

Colonel Thomas A. Scott has just given another \$50,000 to an educational institution-this time s

Mr. W. K. Rogers, ex-President Hayes's private ecretary, is going to live in Washington and practice law there. President Garfield is beginning, it is reported, to

feel the worrying of the office-seekers. His appetite is failing, his sleep is disturbed, and he looks jaded Secretary Lincoln is said to have more visitors than any other member of the Cabinet. His list is

awollen by troops of colored people who pour in simply "to shake hands with the son of the man who issued the emancipation proclamation." Tourists passing through Galena are said to remain there for a day to inspect General Grant's house, which is kept ready for his reception when-

ever he chooses to return to it. The General and his wife are expected there this Spring before they go to Long Branch. Miss "Gail Hamilton's " home in Massachusette is a delightful old farm-house which was her father's and to which she has added some improve-

ents. She has a fine library and a great many retty things, and is confessed to be a faultless house keeper.

The scene in the Senate between Messrs. Mahone and Hill is said to have been so boisterous that even the reporters could not catch all the angry words spoken. A correspondent of The Syracuse Journal says that before Mahone left his seat he rose, and oking across at Hill, said, in a tone of defiance: The Senator has charged me with what co man shall dare to charge me!" and pointing his finger in a menacing way, shouled, "Stop! I say stop, right. here! with emphasis on the closing words. It was manuest that Hill quailed; but so full of ire was he that the passion was irresistible, and he could not

or would not desist. When Manone left his seat he talked as he moved over toward Hill, half conching, half creeping, and saying: "You want to know, do ye f who it is (raising his voice to a high pitch): yeu want to know who it is that dares to vote as he pleases?" When Mahone came close to Hill, shakpleases? Well ! here is the man who dares to vote should! "Well! here is the man who dares to vote s he pleases." GENERAL NOTES.

A subscriber who has enjoyed the charming letters sent from the Bahamas by a staff correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, forwards from her home in Minnesota a vivid description of scenes which offer a wonderful conrast to the snony pictures of life in Nassau. Flowers whose delicate blossoms were warranted to open early in March, are covered by seven feet of snow; in the prize cornfield, beyond what was a road last October, a few giant stalks snow their heads an inch or two above their white blanket; the lake across which in past winters the boys have skated to the little red school-house is supposed to be still in existence, but there is no sign to show where it lies, and the school-house is out of sight among the drifts. On March 15 not a person in the neighborhood knew who was President of the United States, for all communication was cut off while Mr. Hayes was still all communication was cut off while Mr. Hayes was still in the White Riouse. On a recent Sunday when church-going was impossible, the local editor meeting the certyman in a snowbank, and to him: "I think the church bells ought to ring anyway, to remind the people that God has not foreasen us." "Per-apa," replied the clergy man, "the churches do not feel justified in giving such a reminder." In a recent issue of The Boston Herald a

correspondent inquired why the recent exhibition of Christmas cards was not held in Boston rather than in question, in a letter to the same journal, in a frank and explicit manner which possibly may not be particularly gratifying to Boston sensibility. Mr. Prang says that New-York offers to the results of such endeavors larger, a more interested and a more sympathetic pub ic, both as regards competitors and critics, judges and spectators." This conclusion he prefaces with the fol-lowing observations: "Indeed, it is probable that the Boston public will hardly be able to restrain a shudder of reprobation at the auggestion made by the correspondent of The Herald, to admit within the elegant walls of its Art Museum these designs, drawn for the express and openly declared purpose of being 'chromoed.' It is, perhaps, not in the nature of things that Boston amateurs should applied or even appreciate the conscientious efforts of a chromo lithographer to popularise art, and to bring its powerful influence to bear appearing those uncultured masses of our people who are in outer.

Josephus Emery and J. H. Preston, the two undertakers of La Crosse, Wis., have engaged in a most extraordinary competition for the patronage of that lourishing town, which, owing to their rivalry, is wood ably the cheapest place in the world to be bu Their advertisements are written in a jaunit and joyous strain, but between the lines one can evidences of an unboly wrath. Mr. Emery baying amounced that hearses can be had at his establishment at the low price of \$5, and carriers at anually reasonable rates, no doubt themselve. carriages at equally reasonable rates, no doubt thought that these figures would convince the world that he was